Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (CANCELLED) Claims 1 through 17.

18. (NEW) A tubular food casing comprising a tubular cellulose film precipitated from a viscose solution where the solution contains at least eight and one-half weight percent of cellulose, said cellulose having a DPv of from about 300 to about 525, said cellulose film having a dry film thickness of from about 0.015 mm to about 0.050 mm, a dry burst pressure in excess of 40 cm Hg, per 0.01 mm of dry film thickness, and a rewet burst pressure in excess of 5 cm Hg per 0.01 mm of rewet film thickness.

19. (NEW) The food casing of claim 18 wherein the cellulose has a DPv of about 400 to about 475 and the dry film thickness is from about 0.015 mm to about 0.040 mm.

20. (NEW) The food casing of claim 18 wherein the viscose is a xanthate viscose containing a caustic concentration of from about 4.5 to about 6.5 weight percent and a viscose total sulfur concentration of from about 1.8 to about 2.5 weight percent and the cellulose is precipitated by passing extruded viscose through a bath comprising an acid and a salt.

21. (NEW) The food casing of claim 18 wherein the viscose is a solution comprising non-derivatized cellulose in a solvent comprising tertiary amine oxide and water obtained by forming a dilute solution of about 300 to about 525 DPv cellulose and removing water by vaporization and the cellulose is precipitated by passing extruded viscose through a wash bath comprising water to remove tertiary amine oxide.

22. (NEW) The food casing of claim 21 wherein the water is removed in a partial vacuum.

23. (NEW) The food casing of claim 18 wherein the viscose comprises a non-derivatized cellulose in a solvent comprising water and sodium hydroxide obtained by

forming a dilute solution of about 300 to about 525 DPv cellulose and removing the water by vaporization where the cellulose is obtained by treating higher DPv cellulose with acid to reduce the DPv.

24. (NEW) The food casing of claim 23 wherein the water is removed in a partial vacuum.

25. (NEW) The food casing of claim 23 wherein the cellulose is precipitated by passing extruded viscose through a wash bath comprising water to remove sodium hydroxide.

26. (NEW) A method for making the tubular food casing of claim 18 which comprises:

a) preparing a viscose solution, containing at least eight and one-half weight percent of cellulose having a DPv of about 300 to about 525;

b) extruding the solution into the shape of a tube; and

c) precipitating cellulose from the extruded solution to form a tubular film having a dry film thickness of from about 0.015 mm to about 0.050 mm, a dry burst pressure in excess of 40 cm Hg, per 0.01 mm of dry film thickness, and a rewet burst pressure in excess of 5 cm Hg per 0.01 mm of rewet film thickness.

27. (NEW) The method of claim 26 wherein the cellulose has a DPv of about 425 to less than 500.

28. (NEW) The method of claim 26 wherein the viscose is a xanthate viscose containing a caustic concentration of from about 4.5 to about 6.5 weight percent and a viscose total sulfur concentration of from about 1.8 to about 2.5 weight percent and the cellulose is precipitated by passing extruded viscose through an aqueous bath comprising acid and a salt.

29. (NEW) The method of claim 26 wherein the viscose is a solution comprising non-derivatized cellulose in a solvent comprising tertiary amine oxide and water obtained by forming a dilute solution of about 300 to about 525 DPv cellulose and removing water by vaporization and the cellulose is precipitated by passing extruded viscose through a wash bath comprising water to remove tertiary amine oxide.

30. (NEW) The method of claim 29 wherein the water is removed in a partial vacuum.

31. (NEW) The method of claim 26 wherein the viscose comprises a non-derivatized cellulose in a solvent comprising water and sodium hydroxide obtained by forming a dilute solution of about 300 to about 525 DPv cellulose and removing the water by vaporization.

32. (NEW) The method of claim 31 wherein the water is removed in a partial vacuum.

33. (NEW) The method of claim 32 wherein the cellulose is precipitated by passing extruded viscose through a wash bath comprising water to remove sodium hydroxide.

34. (NEW) The method of claim 26 wherein the dissolving cellulose has a DPv of between about 300 and about 400.

35. (NEW) The method of claim 26 where the dry film thickness is from about 0.015 mm to about 0.040 mm.

36. (NEW) The method of claim 26 wherein the viscose is an alkali solution of cellulose formed from a higher DPv cellulose by steam.

37. (NEW) The method of claim 26 wherein the viscose is an alkali solution of cellulose formed from a higher DPv cellulose by treatment with acid.